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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             19 Cr. 921 (AKH)(BCM)
                V.
5
     NICHOLAS TRUGLIA,
6
                    Defendant.
                                            Plea
           -----x
 7
 8
                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              October 28, 2021
9
                                              10:00 a.m.
     Before:
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11
                          HON. BARBARA C. MOSES,
12
                                              U.S. Magistrate Judge
13
                                APPEARANCES
14
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
15
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
     BY: TIMOTHY V. CAPOZZI
16
          Assistant United States Attorney
17
     JEFFREY UDELL
18
     ADAM COHEN
          Attorneys for Defendant
19
     Also Present:
20
      Zoe Olbrys, Defense Paralegal
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States v. Nicholas Truglia,
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      19 Cr. 921. Counsel, please state your name for the record,
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 3
      starting with the government.
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               MR. CAPOZZI: Good morning, your Honor. Timothy
      Capozzi, for the United States.
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6
               THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Capozzi.
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               MR. UDELL: Good morning, your Honor. Jeffrey Udell,
8
      and with me is Adam Cohen for Mr. Truglia.
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               THE COURT: All right. Hold on. Mr. Udell to my
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      right and --
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               MR. COHEN:
                          Adam Cohen.
12
               THE COURT: C-o-h-e-n?
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               MR. COHEN:
                          Yes, your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: And this is Mr. Truglia standing between
15
      you?
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               MR. UDELL: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                          Am I pronouncing your name correctly?
18
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
19
               THE COURT: You may all be seated.
20
               One more.
21
               MS. OLBRYS: Zoe Olbrys, paralegal.
22
               THE COURT: Last name, please.
23
               MS. OLBRYS: Olbrys.
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               THE COURT: Spell it.
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               MS. OLBRYS: O-l-b-r-y-s.
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1 THE COURT: O-1-b-r-y-s. Good morning, Ms. Olbrys. 2 Everybody may be seated. Thank you very much. 3 Mr. Truglia, for the record you speak and understand 4 English? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. THE COURT: Mr. Udell, I understand that we are here 6 7 for a change of plea. I am told that your client, having previously pleaded not guilty, now wishes to plead guilty to 8 9 Count One of the indictment in this matter, is that correct? 10 MR. UDELL: That is correct, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. So we will begin with a 12 document entitled consent to proceed before a magistrate judge. 13 May I have the consent form, please. Thank you very much. 14 This document -- which I am holding up, entitled to Consent to 15 Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge -- appears to have the defendant's signature on it. 16 17 Is that your signature, sir? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, that is my signature, your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Now what this document says is that 20 you know you have a right to have your plea taken by a United States district judge, but you are agreeing to have your plea 21 22 taken by me, a United States magistrate judge. 23 As a magistrate judge, I have the authority to take

your plea with your consent and you have all of the same rights as if you were before a district judge. If you are found

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guilty, you will be sentenced by the district judge who is assigned to your case.

Now, did you sign this consent form voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And did you discuss it with counsel before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you wish to proceed with your plea in my courtroom this morning?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will accept your consent.

Mr. Quintero. There we go.

Let me just check with you. I already spoke to your counsel about this. Is it your wish this morning to change your plea and to enter a plea of guilty to Count One of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before I can decide whether to accept a guilty plea from you, I need to ask you a series of questions. It's important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of the questioning is to make sure that you understand your rights, including the rights you will be waiving, to make sure that you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you're pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason. If you

1	don't understand any of the questions I ask you, or if you
2	simply want a moment to consult with counsel, please let me
3	know. It is important that you understand every question
4	before you answer it.
5	Are you ready?
6	THE DEFENDANT: I am, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: I will ask my deputy to swear the
8	defendant, please.
9	(Defendant sworn)
10	THE COURT: You may be seated. Thank you.
11	We will begin with an easy question. What is your
12	full name, please.
13	THE DEFENDANT: Nicholas St. Denis Truglia.
14	THE COURT: What is the middle name?
15	THE DEFENDANT: St. Denis.
16	THE COURT: S-t?
17	THE DEFENDANT: D-e-n-i-s.
18	THE COURT: Got it. Thank you very much.
19	How old are you, sir.
20	THE DEFENDANT: I'm currently 24 years old.
21	THE COURT: Are you a citizen of the United States?
22	THE DEFENDANT: I am.
23	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
24	THE DEFENDANT: College, undergraduate.
25	THE COURT: You have a bachelor's degree?

1	THE DEFENDANT: No.
2	THE COURT: How many years of college do you have?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Two.
4	THE COURT: Two years of college.
5	Again, for the record, you can read and write in
6	English, correct?
7	THE DEFENDANT: I can.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Are you now or have you recently
9	been under the care of a doctor, including a psychiatrist or a
10	psychologist, for any reason?
11	THE DEFENDANT: I have.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Let's start with the physical side.
13	Are you under the care of a doctor for any physical
14	condition?
15	THE DEFENDANT: I am.
16	THE COURT: Tell me about that.
17	THE DEFENDANT: Just general anxiety and a heart
18	
	condition.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any
19 20	
	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any
20	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any other psychological issues besides the anxiety?
20	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any other psychological issues besides the anxiety? THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
20 21 22	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any other psychological issues besides the anxiety? THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Have these doctors prescribed
20212223	THE COURT: Okay. Anxiety and a heart condition. Any other psychological issues besides the anxiety? THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Have these doctors prescribed you any medication that affects your mental processes?

1	anxiety?
2	THE DEFENDANT: I am prescribed medication, but
3	THE COURT: What is that?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Clonazepam.
5	THE COURT: That's a benzodiazepine, right?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
7	THE COURT: Anything else that has any effect on your
8	mental processes?
9	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Other than what you have already told me,
11	the anxiety, do you have any condition that could affect your
12	ability to think or to understand or to make judgments or
13	decisions on your own behalf?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Do you have any condition that affects
16	your ability to see or hear?
17	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Have you taken your I am going to
19	mispronounce it now Clonazepam as prescribed within the last
20	24 years?
21	THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Is your mind clear this morning?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Have you taken any other drugs, medicine,
25	or pills that affect your mental processes within the last 24

1	hours?
2	THE DEFENDANT: I have not, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Have you consumed any alcohol within the
4	last 24 hours?
5	THE DEFENDANT: I have not.
6	THE COURT: Do you understand what we are doing in
7	this courtroom this morning?
8	THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Does either counsel have any objection to
10	the defendant's competence to plead at this time?
11	MR. CAPOZZI: No, your Honor.
12	MR. UDELL: No, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thank you.
14	Mr. Truglia, have you received a copy of the
15	indictment in this matter? The indictment is the document
16	containing the formal legal charges against you?
17	THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Have you read it?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Would you like me to read it to you today?
21	THE DEFENDANT: I don't think that's necessary.
22	THE COURT: Do you understand what it says you did?
23	THE DEFENDANT: I do understand what it says, your
24	Honor.
25	THE COURT: Have you had time to talk with your

attorneys about these charges and about how you wish to plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied so far with your attorney's representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am, your Honor.

THE COURT: What I am going to do now is I am going to explain certain constitutional rights that you have as a criminal defendant but that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea.

Again, please listen carefully. If you don't understand something that I am saying to you or if you just want a moment to consult with your counsel, stop me, and either I or your counsel will explain the issue more fully.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you have a right to plead not guilty to all of the charges against you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, if you plead not guilty, you would be entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges. At trial you would be presumed innocent. The government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be convicted.

You could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people

agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you went to trial, then at that trial and at every stage of the case, you would have you the right to be represented by an attorney. If you could not afford an attorney, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at government expense.

Even if you retained private defense counsel but then ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at that point at government expense. You would be entitled to an attorney all the way through trial, not just for a guilty plea, so your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: During trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify, where you could see them and hear them and your lawyers could cross-examine them. If you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf as well. They would be able to use the Court's power, known as subpoena power, to compel witnesses to come to Court to testify even if they did not want to be there.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: At trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you and your counsel wished to do so. You would also have the right not to testify, and if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt would be permitted from the fact that you chose not to testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty, even today. Although you came here for the purpose of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, to persist this your not-guilty plea, and to proceed toward trial.

But if you do plead guilty, and if the Court accepts your plea, you will give up the right to a trial and the rights that go with it that I just described to you. If you plead guilty, there will not be any trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will be able to make various arguments about what that sentence should be, but there won't be a trial to determine whether you

are guilty or not guilty of any charge to which you plead guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are giving up the right not to incriminate yourself. I will ask you questions about what you did, and you will be required to answer those questions truthfully. That's so that I can satisfy myself that you are actually guilty.

So, by pleading guilty, you will be admitting what lawyers call your factual guilt as well as your legal guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Taking a look at the indictment in your case -- here it is -- I see that Count One charges you with participating in a conspiracy to commit wire fraud, in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1349.

I am going to ask Mr. Capozzi, the assistant United States Attorney, to state the elements of that charge. The elements, Mr. Truglia, are the things that the government would have to prove at trial.

Counsel?

MR. CAPOZZI: Your Honor, at trial, the government would need to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following two elements:

First, that two or more persons in some way or manner agreed to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan to commit wire fraud as charged in the indictment; and

Second, the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the plan and willfully joined in it.

The substantive crime of wire fraud has three elements:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises;

Second, the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud; and

Third, that in execution of that scheme the defendant used or caused the use of the mail or interstate wires.

In addition, at trial the government would need to establish that venue is proper in the Southern District of New York by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Truglia, I am now going to go over with you the maximum possible penalty for the crime charged in Count One.

The maximum means the most, the most that could be imposed.

This is not necessarily what you will receive. However, by pleading guilty you are exposing yourself to the possibility of

receiving a punishment up to the maximum that I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: The maximum term of imprisonment for the crime charged in Count One is 20 years, 20 years in prison, which could be followed by up to three years of supervised release.

Now, if your sentence does include supervised release, what that means is you will be subject to supervision by the probation department after your release from custody. If you are on supervised release but violate any condition of that supervised release, the Court could revoke the term of supervised release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you credit for time previously on postrelease supervision.

In addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment for the crime charged in Count One includes financial penalties. In this case, the maximum fine is \$250,000 or twice the profits of the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity, whichever is greater.

I am also required by law to tell you that there is an additional special assessment of \$100 which is required to be imposed on each count of conviction.

In this case, you will also be required to pay restitution to any victims of the crime in an amount that the Court decides is required to compensate them for any injuries.

And, by pleading guilty, you will admit to the forfeiture allegations in the indictment. Specifically, you will agree to forfeit, pursuant to Title 18 of the United States Code Section 1981(a)(1)(C), and Title 18 of the United States Code Section 2461(c) a sum of money equal to \$983,010.72 in United States currency, representing the amount of proceeds traceable to the commission of the offense.

Now, you told me a few minutes ago that you are a citizen of the United States, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: The reason I asked you that question is because if you were not a U.S. citizen your guilty plea would likely have adverse consequences for your ability to remain in or return to the United States, including removal, deportation, denial of citizenship and denial of admission to the U.S. in the future.

Your removal or deportation could be mandatory, and if that did happen, you would still be bound by your guilty plea regardless of any advice received from your counsel or from others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea. I am required to advise all defendants of these facts whether or not they tell me that they are United States citizen.

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               Do you understand that?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or coerced you
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      in any way to get you to plead guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
 6
               THE COURT: I understand that there is a written plea
 7
      agreement between you and the government.
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               Mr. Quintero, do you have that agreement?
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
10
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. It is dated October
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           It is addressed to your attorney, and it looks like both
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      your attorney and you have signed it on the last page, which I
13
      am holding up.
14
               Is that your signature, sir?
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               THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: Did you read the agreement before you
17
      signed it?
               THE DEFENDANT: I did, your Honor.
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19
               THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.
21
               THE COURT: Do you understand its terms?
2.2
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.
23
               THE COURT: Has anyone promised you anything or
24
      offered you anything other than what is in your written plea
25
      agreement in order to get you plead guilty?
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THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I see that in your plea agreement, specifically, on page 3, it says that you and the government have reached agreement regarding the appropriate calculation of your sentence under a part of our law known as the sentencing guidelines.

Is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And what it says here is that the appropriate guidelines sentencing range for you will be from 51 to 63 months' imprisonment.

It also says that the appropriate fine range for you is from \$20,000 to \$200,000. Do you understand that under the agreement neither you nor the government is allowed to argue to the sentencing judge for a calculation that is different from the one that I just summarized for you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Excuse me. Do you also understand that in this agreement you have limited your right to appeal from your sentence if that sentence is within the guidelines range.

Specifically, as long as Judge Hellerstein sentences you to a prison term of no longer than 63 months, any lawful sentence of supervised release, and a fine no greater than \$200,000, you are giving up your right to challenge your sentence, whether by direct appeal, writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, under the terms of your plea agreement, even if you later learn that the government withheld from your counsel certain information that would have been helpful to you in defending yourself at trial, you will not be able to withdraw your guilty plea on that basis?

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the terms of this plea agreement, including the calculations relating to sentencing, are not binding on the sentencing judge?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Judge Hellerstein could reject those calculations and could impose a more severe sentence than you expect without permitting you to withdraw your plea of guilty. That's because the sentencing judge is required to make his own independent calculation of the appropriate sentencing range under the guidelines. He will also have the discretion to give you a sentence below that range or above that range, up to the maximum that we discussed earlier.

In addition to the guidelines and possible departures from the guidelines, the sentencing judge will also consider all of the factors set forth at 18 United States Code, Section 3553(a). In other words, the sentencing judge will pronounce

whatever sentence he believes is the appropriate sentence for you, even if it is different from the range set forth in your plea agreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will also consider a presentence report that will be prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Both you and the government will have an opportunity to review that report before you are sentenced and will be able to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

Mr. Truglia, do you understand that in the federal system there is no parole?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: What that means is that if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole.

Before I go on, let me ask both counsel, beginning with the government, are there any other provisions in the plea agreement you would like me to go over with the defendant?

MR. CAPOZZI: No, your Honor. Thank you.

MR. UDELL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Truglia, you have been advised of the charges against you, the possible penalties you face, and the rights that you are giving up.

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               Is it still your intention to plead guilty to Count
      One of the indictment?
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 3
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
 4
               THE COURT: Is your plea voluntary and made of your
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      own free will?
6
               THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.
 7
               THE COURT: Would you stand up, please.
               Mr. Truglia, with respect to Count One of the
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9
      indictment in this matter, how do you plead?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: You may be seated.
               Can you tell me in your own words what you did that
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13
     makes you quilty of that crime.
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               THE DEFENDANT: On January 7, 2018, I made a terrible
     mistake for which I am very ashamed of. While sitting at home,
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      I was contacted online by an acquaintance, who wrote to me and
16
17
      asked if I would let him use an account I had on a
18
      cryptocurrency exchange known as Binance.
               THE COURT: Known as?
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20
               THE DEFENDANT: It's called Binance.
21
               THE COURT: Can you spell that.
22
               THE DEFENDANT: B-i-n-a-n-c-e.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Go ahead.
24
               THE DEFENDANT: After I agreed, the individual then
25
      added me to a Skype video call with several other participants
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whom I didn't know. I now understand that at least one of these people was located in the Southern District of New York. On the Skype call, my acquaintance shared his computer screen, and I could see that I had a cryptocurrency wallet containing about \$20 million or more of a cryptocurrency called Triggers.

THE COURT: You are going to have to spell that too.

THE DEFENDANT: T-r-i-g-g-e-r-s.

THE COURT: Thank you.

on the price of Triggers at that time. I understood that he had stolen this wallet by hacking a victim's online account. I also understood that Binance was a cryptocurrency exchange that traded Triggers and that my acquaintance wanted to access a Binance account so that he could convert the stolen Triggers into Bitcoin and ultimately U.S. dollars.

So I allowed my acquaintance to access my Binance account so that he could withdraw Triggers from the stolen wallet. After he deposited some of the stolen Triggers into my account, he exchanged them into Bitcoin and then transferred the Bitcoin back to himself. He left a smaller remainder of Bitcoin for me as a fee.

He then continued to deposit more Triggers into my account with the intention of again transferring the proceeds back to himself and leaving a portion for me. But at some point I revoked his continued access to the account and kept

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for myself the additional money he had deposited. The
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      individual did not send me any more money after that.
 3
               All of this occurred within a few hours on the same
 4
      night, January 7, 2018. I know that my actions were wrong, and
5
      I'm deeply sorry for what I did.
6
               THE COURT: I note that you are looking at some notes.
 7
      Did your attorney help prepare the testimony that you just
8
      gave?
9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
10
               THE COURT: Do you adopt those words as your own?
11
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I do, your Honor.
12
               THE COURT: Is everything that you just told me true?
13
               THE DEFENDANT: It is, your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: And you say that you understood that one
15
      or more of the participants on the Skype call was here in the
      Southern District of New York?
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17
               THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, your Honor.
18
               THE COURT: Where were you at the time?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I was in New Jersey, your Honor.
20
               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Udell, do you believe that
21
      that is a sufficient factual predicate for the guilty plea?
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               MR. UDELL: I do, your Honor.
23
               THE COURT:
                          And Mr. Capozzi?
24
               MR. CAPOZZI: I do, your Honor.
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THE COURT: All right.

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Are there any other questions either counsel would 1 2 like me to ask the defendant? 3 MR. UDELL: No, your Honor. 4 MR. CAPOZZI: No, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Does the government represent that it has 6 sufficient evidence to establish quilt beyond a reasonable 7 doubt at trial, and would you like to make a proffer? MR. CAPOZZI: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 8 9 If this case were to proceed to trial, the evidence 10 would include phone records reflecting the unlawful accessing a 11 victim's phone account, cryptocurrency exchange records reflecting the unauthorized and unlawful withdrawal of the 12 13 victim's cryptocurrency into various accounts controlled by the 14 coconspirators, bank records showing subsequent movement of the 15 stolen proceeds, text records among the coconspirators concerning the scheme, e-mail records reflecting the proceeds 16 17 as well as the operation of the scheme, iCloud records, records found on computers, as well as testimony concerning the SIM 18 19 swap and subsequent theft of Triggers from the victim. 20 THE COURT: These records with regard to the proceeds, 21 they support the forfeiture figure of approximately \$983,000. 22 MR. CAPOZZI: They do, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 24 Mr. Truglia, on the basis of your responses to my

questions and my observation of your demeanor, I find that you

are competent to enter a guilty plea.

I am satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial, and that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed.

I'm also satisfied that you are voluntarily pleading guilty and that you have admitted that you are guilty as charged in Count One of the indictment. For these reasons, I will recommend that the district judge accept your plea.

I will ask the government to order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge Hellerstein together with the additional paperwork that he will require to act on the recommendation.

Has the district judge set a sentencing date?

MR. CAPOZZI: No, your Honor. The district court

chambers encouraged the parties to contact them about setting a specific date after this plea proceeding.

THE COURT: All right. Well, we'll give you a control date in the meantime. The defendant is out on bail, correct?

MR. CAPOZZI: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Six months, Mr. Quintero.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: April 28.

THE COURT: I will give you a control date of April 28, 2022. But, of course, the district judge, once he hears from you, will give you an actual sentencing date.

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I will direct that the presentence report be prepared.
1
      I will direct the government to deliver the case summary for
 2
 3
     purposes of the presentence report to the probation department.
 4
               Can you do that within 14 days, Mr. Capozzi?
5
               MR. CAPOZZI: Yes, your Honor.
6
               THE COURT: Mr. Udell, can you be available for
 7
      interview by the probation department -- well, you are not the
      one they are going to be interviewing -- with your client --
8
9
               MR. UDELL: Yes.
10
               THE COURT: -- within the next 14 days?
11
               MR. UDELL:
                          Of course, your Honor, yes.
12
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
13
               Any objections to continuing the present conditions of
14
      release?
15
               MR. CAPOZZI: No, your Honor.
16
               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Truglia, let me remind you
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      that all of the conditions on which you have been released up
18
      until now continue to apply. As I am sure you have in mind, a
      violation of those conditions would have serious consequences,
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20
      including revocation of bail, and prosecution for bail jumping.
21
               Do you understand that?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.
23
               THE COURT: All right.
24
               Anything further from the government?
25
               MR. CAPOZZI: No, thank you, Judge.
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THE COURT: From the defense?
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               MR. UDELL: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, gentlemen, ladies.
 4
               We'll be adjourned.
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               MR. UDELL: Thank you.
 6
               (Adjourned)
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